

APPENDIX J
HABITAT ASSESSMENT & FOCUSED SURVEYS FOR RIPARIAN BIRDS
2006 Surveys
Least Bell's vireo, Southwestern willow flycatcher, Yellow warbler and
Yellow-breasted chat
FALLBROOK OAKS TM 5449
COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA



Prepared for:

Keystone Communities

5333 Mission Center Road, Suite 360
San Diego, California 92108

*Contact: Mark Rael
(619) 299-4855*

Prepared By and Principal Investigator:
Gonzales Environmental Consulting LLC
51-842 Avenida Diaz
La Quinta, CA 92253
(760) 777-1621 ~ (310) 548-7087
teresa.gonzales@earthlink.net
Surveys Conducted By: Teresa Gonzales

Report Date: September 1, 2006

Survey dates: May 26, June 2, 9, 16, 23, July 7, 14 and 21, 2006

TABLE OF CONTENTS

| | | |
|------|---------------------------|----|
| I. | PROJECT DESCRIPTION | 3 |
| II. | ASSESSMENT HISTORY | 12 |
| III. | SUMMARY | 15 |
| IV. | RECOMMENDATIONS | 15 |
| V. | REFERENCES | 22 |

I. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

This report contains the results of surveys conducted for least Bell's vireo (*Vireo bellii pusillus*), southwestern willow flycatcher (*Empidonax traillii extimus*), yellow warbler (*Dendroica petechia brewsteri*), and yellow breasted chat (*Icteria virens longicauda*), referred to as Riparian birds in this report. Habitat assessment and focused surveys were conducted on the Fallbrook project site (the "Site") located in San Diego County, California.

STUDY AREA

The proposed 27.15-acre Fallbrook Oaks project site is located northeast of the intersection of Reche Road and Ranger Road in the community of Fallbrook, in an unincorporated part of the County of San Diego, California (see *Figure 1*). The property is mapped on the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5 minute Bonsall quadrangle in Section 22, Township 9 South, Range 3 West (see *Figure 2*).

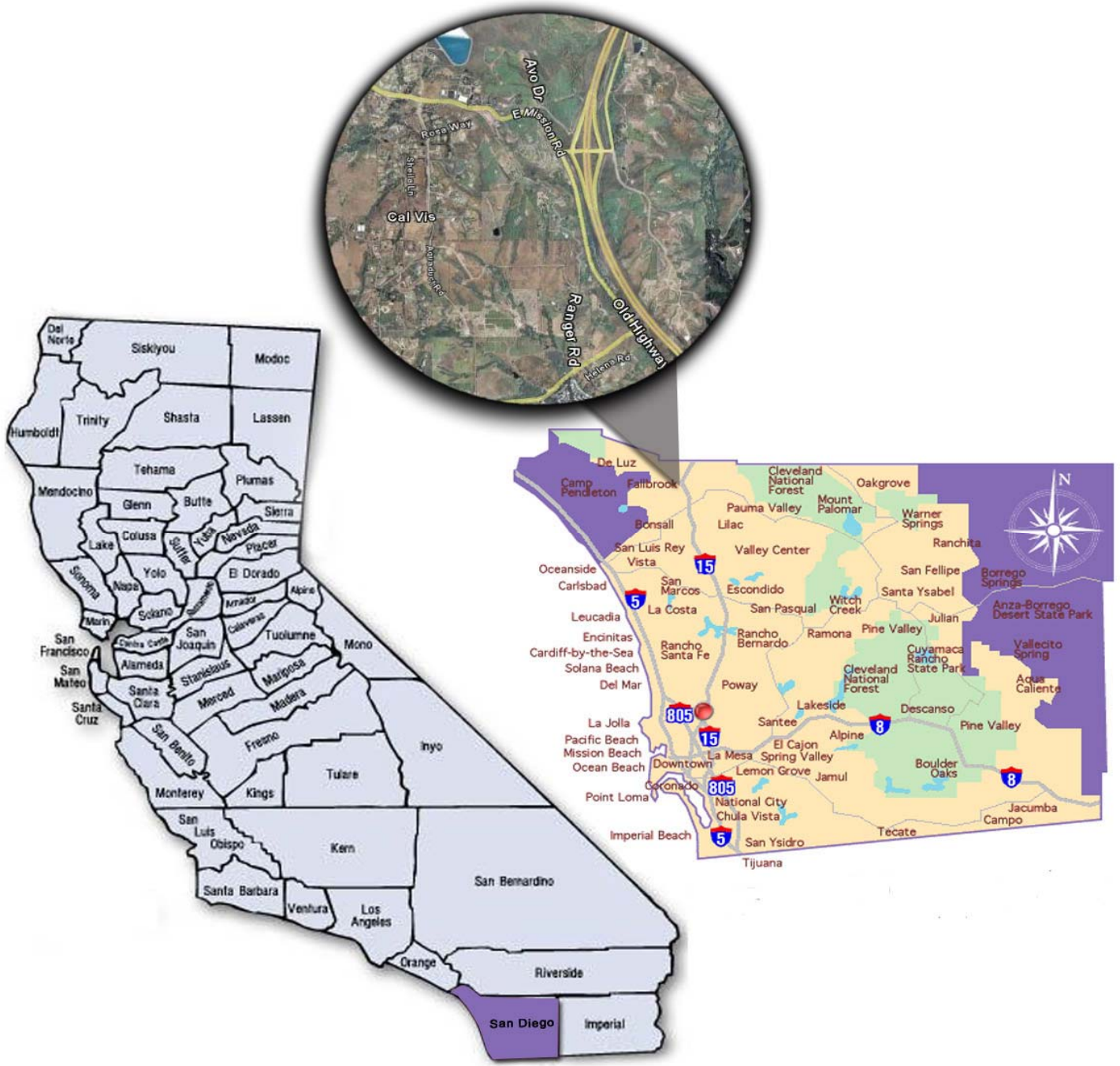
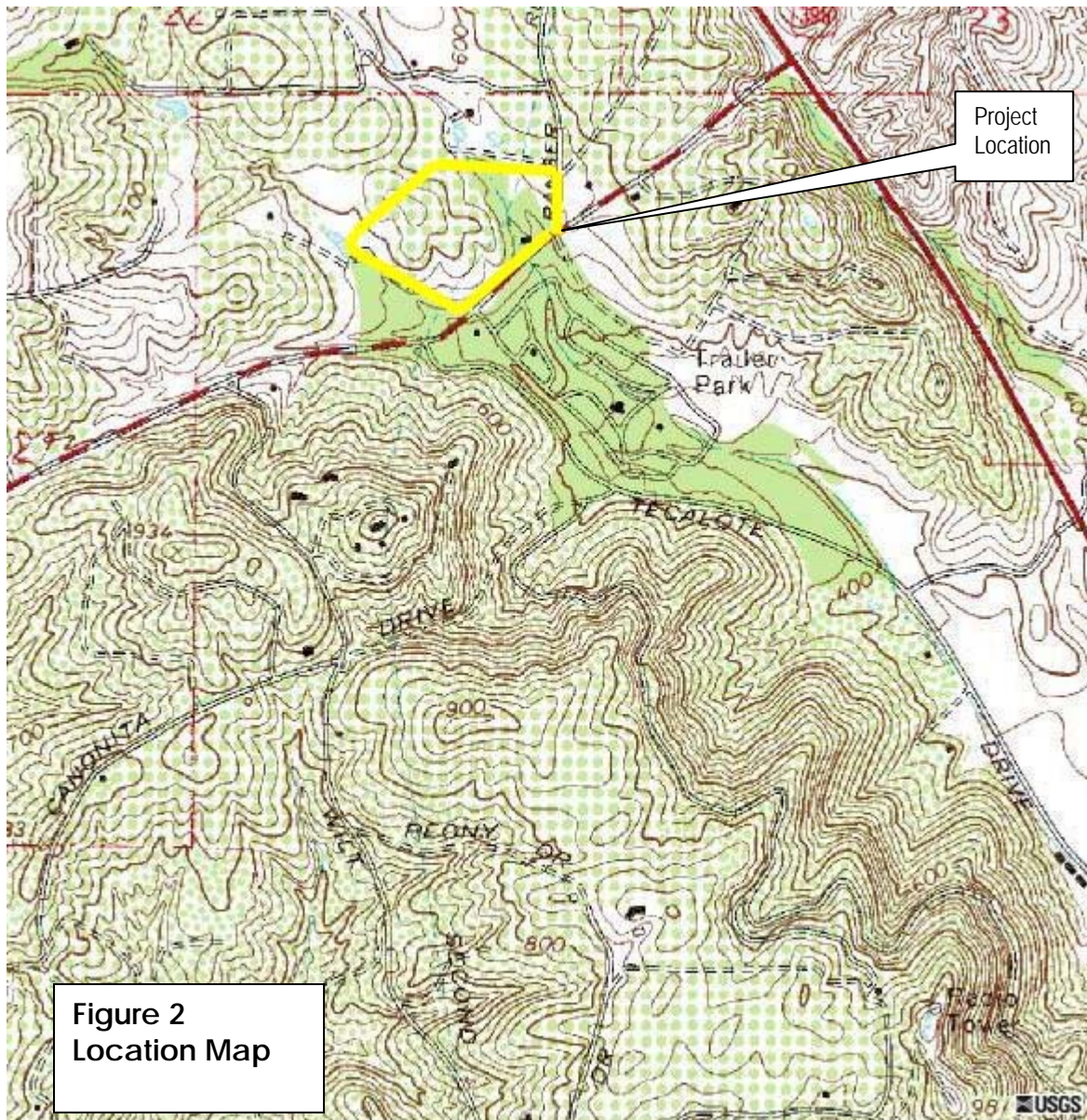


Figure 1
Vicinity Map



**Figure 2
Location Map**

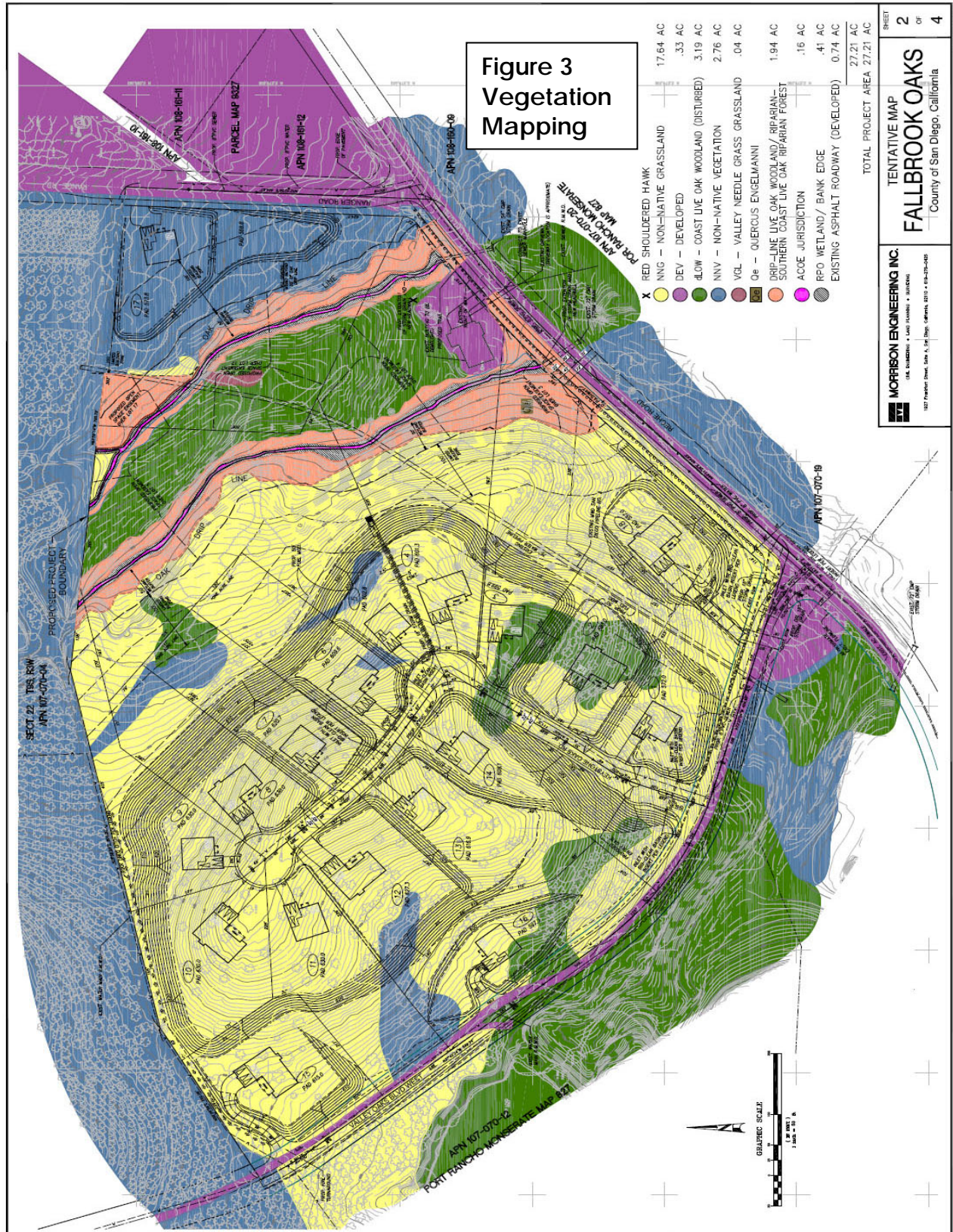
Please note that this is an approximate locality map, and should not be used for calculations

The project site rises from approximately 520 feet above mean sea level (AMSL) in the southeast to 640 feet AMSL in the northwest. A blue line stream was mapped traversing the site in a roughly north to south direction (USGS 1975).

The land use for the project site was formerly agriculture. The site was planted with tree crops (avocado, citrus, and walnut) in the western half and contained a house and yard off Reche Road. Both appear to have been abandoned in the previous decade, and fruit trees are dead or dying and old-field succession is occurring. Functioning citrus and avocado groves are to the north and west of the property, a park-like wooded area and single-family residences are to the south, and an unplowed field, residence, and plant nursery are to the east. Irrigation water from the groves to the north drain onto the site. Teresa Gonzales was the biologist for this project. Field surveys were conducted on May 26, June 2, 9, 16, 23, July 7, 14 and 21, 2006.

VEGETATION

Six plant communities (vegetation types) were identified onsite: disturbed coast live oak woodland, non-native grassland, non-native vegetation, disturbed habitat (developed), southern coast live oak riparian forest, and valley needlegrass grassland. These vegetation types are described below, their acreages are presented in *Table 2*, and their locations are shown in *Figure 3*. *Figure 3* also shows vegetation communities and land cover types within a 100-foot wide mapping buffer around the project site, as required by the County DPLU (County 2002).



Coast Live Oak Woodland / Disturbed Coast Live Oak Woodland (Holland Code 71160)

Coast live oak woodland (oak woodland) is dominated by coast live oak (*Quercus agrifolia*), which may occur in pure stands, open savannas, or in stands mixed with conifers and broadleaf trees. The shrub layer is poorly developed but may include large shrubs such as toyon (*Heteromeles arbutifolia*), laurel sumac (*Malosma laurina*) and blue elderberry (*Sambucus mexicana*). Non-native grasses such as ripgut brome (*Bromus diandrus*) dominate the herb layer. Western poison oak (*Toxicodendron diversilobum*) is also a characteristic species in oak woodland. This community typically is found on north-facing slopes and shaded ravines in southern California and on more exposed sites in the north (Holland 1986).

Two areas onsite are mapped as oak woodland, to either side of the larger southern coast live oak riparian forest through the center of the site. The western patch of is dominated by coast live oak trees greater than 20 feet tall that form a near-continuous canopy cover. The eastern patch contains three mature coast live oak trees with an understory of non-native grasses and herbs, about 30 percent cover of western poison oak, and scattered oak seedlings on the periphery.

Coast live oak woodland was distinguished from adjacent southern coast live oak riparian forest by the greater distance of the vegetation from the stream channels (at least 5 feet from the western patch and 6 feet from the eastern patch), and an understory dominated by non-native grasses and forbs lacking dense vines, shrubs, and other mesic understory species typically associated with riparian vegetation. Coast live oak woodland has appropriate structure to provide high-quality habitat for a variety of wildlife species.

Disturbed coast live oak woodland is mapped in the abandoned grove in the center and western parts of the site. Onsite disturbed coast live oak woodland is defined as: a minimum area of 0.1 acre where coast live oak is the dominant tree species, with other agricultural trees, particularly avocado, occasionally present; woody native cover (coast live oak and toyon) is greater than 20% (typically about 25%); with coast live oak trees are greater than ten feet tall (typically 10 – 15 feet tall, but including individual trees up to 25 feet tall). These two areas are near intact coast live oak woodland to the west of the site and apparently have been colonized more readily than other parts of the abandoned grove. The habitat value of disturbed coast live oak woodland for plant and animal diversity is marginal, but higher than surrounding non-native grassland.

Non-native Grassland (Holland Code 42200)

Non-native grassland is characterized by a sparse to dense cover of annual grasses typically up to two feet tall, with many annual wildflowers also present in years with favorable rainfall. This vegetation community typically occurs on fine-textured soils that are moist or wet in the

winter and very dry during summer and fall. Plant species present typically include wild oat (*Avena spp.*), bromes (*Bromus spp.*), tarweeds (*Centromadia spp.*, *Deinandra spp.*), and filarees (*Erodium spp.*) (Holland 1986). In San Diego County, annual grasslands often occur where the native habitat has been disturbed frequently or intensively by grazing, fire, agriculture, or other activities.

Non-native grassland need not exhibit moderate to high value for sensitive wildlife, including potential raptor foraging, if it has a non-native grassland component, evidence of rodent activity or raptor foraging, or provides potential habitat for small mammals or reptiles. Where there is a mixture of species from different vegetation communities, the indicator species with the greatest vegetation coverage is used to identify the vegetation type (County 2002).

Non-native grassland occurs along the eastern edge of the site and throughout most of the western part of the site, including most of the area of abandoned grove. This vegetation type has a dense (greater than 80% cover) herb layer containing non-native grasses, such as wild oat (*Avena fatua*) and soft brome (*Bromus hordeaceus*), non-native herbs, such as Italian thistle (*Carduus pycnocephala*), black mustard (*Brassica nigra*), red-stemmed filaree (*Erodium cicutarium*) and fennel (*Foeniculum vulgare*), or dove weed (*Eremocarpus setigerus*), a native herb. Coast live oak, toyon, avocado, walnut, and citrus have a combined canopy cover of up to 20%, with native and non-native canopy cover being roughly equal. Single mature coast live oak, Brazilian pepper (*Schinus terribinthifolius*), or pine trees are also included in this classification, as is a cluster of coast live oaks that form a single canopy. Because of the disturbed nature of much of this vegetation community, habitat value is low, with the primary value including roost and perch sites (in dead trees) for raptors foraging on small mammals in the grassland.

Non-native Vegetation (Holland Code 11000)

Non-native vegetation is a general category. Onsite this classification includes areas with a 50% or greater cover of non-native arboreal ornamental or agricultural plants: areas dominated by clusters of Mexican fan palms (*Washingtonia robusta*); groups of at least two pine (*Pinus* sp.) trees; areas where abandoned walnut (*Juglans* sp.) and avocado (*Persea* sp.) trees maintain a healthy canopy (at least 80% living); and an area with a closed canopy of young *Prunus* sp. trees (six to eight feet tall) on a northeast-facing slope above the riparian forest. Habitat value is limited to bird nesting and perching sites.

Southern Coast Live Oak Riparian Forest (Holland Code 61310)

Southern coast live oak riparian forest (oak riparian forest) is an open to locally dense evergreen riparian woodland dominated by coast live oak. It develops on fine-grained rich alluvium on the outer floodplains along larger streams. This community often contains relatively more herbs and fewer shrubs than other riparian communities. Understory species

commonly observed within oak riparian forest include western poison oak (*Toxicodendron diversilobum*) and toyon (Holland 1986).

Oak riparian forest occurs in the eastern half of the site adjacent to the two streams that traverse the site from north to south. In addition to the dominant coast live oaks, two Engelmann oaks (*Quercus engelmannii*) are present on the edges of this community. These mature oak trees are 30 to 40 feet tall, over an understory that includes western poison oak, scratchgrass (*Muhlenbergia asperifolia*), common poison hemlock (*Conium maculatum*), English ivy (*Hedera helix*), greater periwinkle (*Vinca major*), and Italian thistle (see *Appendix E, Photographs 5 and 6*). Toyon is the dominant understory shrub. Oak riparian forest is mapped to the limits of the riparian coast live oak's canopies and thus includes some upland areas with an understory of non-native grasses and other xeric species along the margins. Habitat value is moderate, with good potential for nesting birds, reptiles, and amphibians limited by non-native species in the understory and lack of connectivity with other riparian habitat.

Valley Needlegrass Grassland (Holland Code 42110)

Valley needlegrass grassland (valley grassland) is dominated by purple needlegrass (*Nassella pulchra*), a tussock-forming perennial grass that reaches about two feet in height. It usually occurs on fine-textured soils that are moist or wet in winter, becoming very dry in summer. On moister sites it often occurs among oak woodlands. Native annuals and grasses, and non-native grasses, such as bromes and wild oats, occur between the bunchgrasses, often forming most of the vegetative cover (Holland 1986). Valley grassland is mapped when native grass cover is 20% or greater (County 2002).

Valley grassland occurs on the eastern edge of the site in the upland area and between the riparian oak vegetation. Except at the fringes of the vegetation, purple needlegrass consistently occupied over 50% of the vegetative cover. Canchalagua (*Centaurium venustum*) was the only native wildflower observed in the valley needlegrass grassland. Areas with abundant purple needlegrass beneath the oak riparian forest canopy were mapped as the latter. Habitat value is moderate, due to its relatively high quality (native plant cover) but limited area.

Urban/ Developed (Holland Code 12000)

Urban/ developed is a category that includes buildings, roads and graded surfaces that lack vegetation entirely. Developed areas onsite consist of a vacant building and paved roads around the perimeter of the property.

TABLE 1 VEGETATION COMMUNITIES AND LAND COVER TYPES

| VEGETATION COMMUNITY/LAND COVER TYPE | ACREAGE |
|--|---------|
| Disturbed Coast Live Oak Woodland | 3.2 |
| Non-native Grassland | 17.6 |
| Non-native Vegetation | 2.1 |
| Southern Coast Live Oak Riparian Forest (RPO & ACOE) | 2.5 |
| Valley Needlegrass Grassland | 0.04 |
| Disturbed | 0.7 |
| Urban/Developed | 1.1 |

Acreages rounded to tenths, total does not equal total acreage of 27.21 acres due to rounding

II. ASSESSMENT HISTORY

A. Habitat Assessment

Gonzales Environmental Consulting LLC (GEC) conducted a habitat assessment for project site, plus a 150-foot buffer zone around the perimeter, on May 26, 2006. The habitat assessment followed the requirements detailed in the special terms and conditions of the Federal Fish and Wildlife Permit for Threatened and Endangered Species and was carried out by GEC biologist Teresa Gonzales (Permit No. TE06175-1). The habitat assessment was performed to determine the Site's suitability to support riparian species. Several key indicators were used in determining the Site's potential to support riparian species. Key indicators included the presence of oak woodland and riparian vegetation.

The results of the habitat assessment concluded that the Site contained suitable riparian bird habitat. As a result, Focused riparian bird surveys were warranted.



Figure 5
Riparian Vegetation

B. Focused Surveys

Presence/Absence surveys were completed in accordance with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) survey protocol for least Bell's vireo and southwestern willow flycatcher. Surveys were conducted by Teresa Gonzales USFWS permit # TE060175-1.

Surveys included all habitat within the area potentially supporting riparian birds that may be directly or indirectly affected by the impacts of the project. A minimum width of a ¼ mile distance from the project site was surveyed. Suitable habitat was surveyed on foot by walking slowly and methodically along existing trails when possible. The suitable habitat areas were searched quietly using binoculars and listening for the songs of the birds. When no observations were made, tape vocalizations of the willow flycatcher, yellow warbler, and yellow breasted chat were played in appropriate habitat. Information on habitat characteristics, locality and weather conditions were recorded onto field forms and mapped.

Weather conditions during surveys were generally conducive to a high level of bird activity. If weather conditions were not conducive to bird activity surveys were not conducted.

Table 2: Survey Summary

| <u>Date</u> | <u>Air Temp (F)</u> | <u>Wind Speed (mph)</u> | <u>Cloud Cover</u> | <u>Precipitation</u> |
|-------------|---------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|----------------------|
| May 26 | 65-66 | 3 | Clear | None |
| June 2 | 65-70 | 4 | Clear | None |
| June 9 | 66-68 | 0 | Clear | None |
| June 16 | 64-71 | 2 | Clear | None |
| June 23 | 65-70 | 2 | Clear | None |
| July 7 | 66-69 | 1 | Clear | None |
| July 14 | 65-70 | 1 | Clear | None |
| July 21 | 67-71 | 1 | Clear | None |

III. SUMMARY

No least Bell's vireo, southwestern willow flycatcher, yellow warbler, and yellow breasted chat were found on the project site or within a ¼ mile of the project area. Riparian habitat in the area is patchy, with little to no connectivity. The area has been disturbed by off road vehicles, previous land uses and adjacent agricultural operations.

IV. RECOMMENDATIONS

No further surveys are recommended as the sensitive species were not found during protocol surveys.

VASCULAR PLANT SPECIES

PINACEAE - PINE FAMILY

Pinus sp. – pine

Pinus halepensis – Aleppo pine

AIZOACEAE - FIG-MARIGOLD FAMILY

Carpobrotus edulis - hottentot-fig

ANACARDIACEAE - SUMAC FAMILY

Malosma laurina - laurel sumac

* *Schinus molle* - Peruvian pepper tree

* *Schinus terebinthifolius* - Brazilian pepper tree

Toxicodendron diversilobum - western poison oak

APIACEAE - CARROT FAMILY

Daucus carota – carrot, Queen Anne's lace

* *Conium maculatum* - common poison hemlock

* *Foeniculum vulgare* - fennel

APOCYNACEAE - DOGBANE FAMILY

* *Vinca major* - greater periwinkle

ARALIACEAE - GINSENG FAMILY

* *Hedera helix* - English ivy

ASTERACEAE - SUNFLOWER FAMILY

Ambrosia psilostachya - western ragweed

Artemisia californica - California sagebrush

Artemisia douglasiana – Mugwort

* *Carduus pycnocephalus* - Italian thistle

* *Conyza bonariensis* - flax-leaved fleabane

* *Conyza canadensis* – horseweed

Erigeron foliosus var. *foliosus* - leafy daisy

Filago californica - California filago

Gnaphalium stramineum - cotton-batting plant

Hedypnois cretica - Crete hedypnois

Heterotheca grandiflora - telegraph weed

Hypochaeris glabra - smooth car's-ear

Isocoma menziesii ssp. *menziesii* -spreading goldenbush

Lactuca serriola - prickly lettuce

Picris echioides - bristly ox-tongue
Lessingia filaginifolia var. *filaginifolia* - California-aster

BORAGINACEAE - BORAGE FAMILY

Amsinckia menziesi –rancher's fireweed

BRASSICACEAE - MUSTARD FAMILY

- * *Brassica nigra* - black mustard
- * *Hirschfeldia incana* - short-pod mustar
- * *Lobularia maritima* - sweet alyssum
- * *Raphanus sativus* - radish
- Rorippa nasturtium-aquaticum* - water cress

CACTACEAE - CACTUS FAMILY

- * *Opuntia ficus-indica* - Indian-fig

CAPRIFOLIACEAE - HONEYSUCKLE FAMILY

Sambucus mexicana - blue elderberry

CHENOPODIACEAE - GOOSEFOOT FAMILY

- * *Salsola tragus* - Russian thistle, tumbleweed

CONVOLVULACEAE - MORNING-GLORY FAMILY

Calystegia macrostegia - morning-glory

CUCURBITACEAE - GOURD FAMILY

Cucurbita foetidissima – calabazilla
Marah macrocarpus var. *macrocarpus*- manroot, wild-cucumber

EUPHORBIACEAE - SPURGE FAMILY

Eremocarpus setigerus - doveweed

Euphorbia peplus - petty spurge

FABACEAE - PEA FAMILY

Lotus hamatus - grab lotus

Lupinus bicolor - miniature lupine

- * *Medicago polymorpha* - California burclover
- * *Melilotus indica* – sourclover
- * *Vicia villosa* - hairy vetch, winter vetch

FAGACEAE - OAK FAMILY

Quercus agrifolia var. *agrifolia* - coast live oak

Quercus engelmannii - Engelmann or mesa oak

GERANIACEAE - GERANIUM FAMILY

- * *Erodium cicutarium* - red-stemmed filaree/storksbill
- * *Geranium californicum* - California geranium

LAMICEAE-MINT FAMILY

- * *Marrubium vulgare* - horehound
- Trichostema lanceolatum* - vinegar weed

MYRTACEAE - MYRTLE FAMILY

- * *Eucalyptus* cf. *camaldulensis* - red gum, river red gum

PHYTOLACCACEAE - POKEWEED FAMILY

Phytolacca americana - pokeweed, pokeberry

PLANTAGINACEAE - PLANTAIN FAMILY

Plantago subnuda - Mexican plantain

PLATANACEAE - SYCAMORE FAMILY

Platanus racemosa - western sycamore

POLYGONACEAE - BUCKWHEAT FAMILY

Eriogonum elongatum var. *elongatum* - tall buckwheat

Eriogonum fasciculatum var. *foliolosum* - California buckwheat *Eriogonum* sp. - annual buckwheat

Rumex crispus - curly dock

ROSACEAE - ROSE FAMILY

Cercocarpus minutiflorus - San Diego mountain-mahogany

Heteromeles arbutifolia - toyon, Christmas berry

SALICACEAE - WILLOW FAMILY

Salix lasiolepis - arroyo willow

SIMAROUBACEAE - QUASSIA FAMILY

- * *Allanthus altissima* - tree of heaven

SOLANACEAE - NIGHTSHADE FAMILY

Datura wrightii - jimson weed

Solanum xanti - chaparral nightshade

VITACEAE - GRAPE FAMILY

Vitis girdiana - desert wild grape

ANGIOSPERMAE (MONOCOTYLEDONES)

ARECACEAE - PALM FAMILY

- *Washingtonia robusta* - Mexican fan palm

CYPERACEAE - SEDGE FAMILY

Cyperus esculentus - yellow nutsedge

IRIDACEAE – IRIS FAMILY

Sisyrinchium bellum – blue-eyed grass

POACEAE - GRASS FAMILY

Bromus diandrus - ripgut grass

Bromus hordeaceus - soft chess

Cynodon dactylon - Bermuda grass

Hordeum murinum ssp. *glaucum* - glaucous barley

Lolium multiflorum - Italian ryegrass

Leymus condensatus - giant wild rye *Muhlenbergia asperifolia* - scratchgrass

Nassella pulchra - purple needlegrass

Paspalum dilatatum - dallis grass

Polypogon monspeliensis - annual beard grass

Vulpia myuros var. *myuros* - rattail fescue

*signifies introduced (non-native)

WILDLIFE SPECIES -VERTEBRATES

IGUANIDAE - IGUANID LIZARDS

Sceloporus occidentalis - western fence lizard

ACCIPITRIDAE - HAWKS

Buteo jamaicensis - red-tailed hawk

Buteo lineatus - red-shouldered hawk

COLUMBIDAE - PIGEONS & DOVES

Patagioenas fasciata - band-tailed pigeon

STRIGIDAE - TRUE OWLS

Bubo virginianus - great horned owl

TROCHILIDAE - HUMMINGBIRDS

Calypte anna - Anna's hummingbird

PICIDAE - WOODPECKERS

Melanerpes formicivorus - acorn woodpecker

TYRANNIDAE - TYRANT FLYCATCHERS

Sayornis nigricans - black phoebe

Sayornis saya - Say's phoebe

CORVIDAE - JAYS & CROWS

Aphelocoma californica - western scrub-jay

Corvus corax - common raven

AEGITHALIDAE - BUSHTITS

Psaltiriparus minimus - bushtit

TROGLODYTIDAE - WRENS

Troglodytes aedon - house wren

EMBERIZIDAE - BUNTINGS & SPARROWS

Pipilo maculatus - spotted towhee

CARDINALIDAE - CARDINALS AND GROSBEAKS

Pheucticus melanocephalus - black-headed grosbeak

FRINGILLIDAE - FINCHES

Carpodacus mexicanus - house finch

Carduelis tristis - American goldfinch

LEPORIDAE - HARES & RABBITS

Sylvilagus bachmani - brush rabbit

SCIURIDAE - SQUIRRELS

Spermophilus beecheyi - California ground squirrel

MURIDAE - RATS & MICE

Neotoma sp. - woodrat

CANIDAE - WOLVES & FOXES

Canis latrans – coyote

WILDLIFE SPECIES -INVERTEBRATES

PIERIDAE - WHITES AND SULFURS

Pontia protodice - common white

LYCAENIDAE - BLUES, HAIRSTREAKS, & COPPERS

Plebejus acmon - acmon blue

V. REFERENCES

- American Ornithologists' Union. 2003. Forty-fourth Supplement to the American Ornithologists' Union Check-List of North American Birds. *The Auk* 120:923-932.
- Bowman, R. H. 1973. Soil Survey, San Diego Area, California, Part 1. United States Department of the Agriculture. 104 pp. + appendices.
- California Department of Fish and Game, Natural Diversity Database (CDFG). 2004a. Rarefind. Version 3.0.3. Computer software. November 3.
- California Department of Fish and Game, Natural Diversity Data Base (CDFG). 2004b. Special Animals (673 taxa). Biannual publication, mimeo. August. 48 pp.
- California Department of Fish and Game, Natural Diversity Data Base (CDFG). 2005a. State and Federally Listed Endangered and Threatened Animals of California. Biannual publication, mimeo. 11 pp. January
- California Department of Fish and Game, Natural Diversity Data Base (CDFG). 2005b. Special Vascular Plants, Bryophytes, and Lichens List. Quarterly publication, mimeo. April. 88 pp.
- California Department of Fish and Game (CDFG). 2005c. State and Federally Listed Endangered and Threatened, and Rare Plants of California. Biannual publication, mimeo. April. 14 pp.
- California Exotic Pest Plant Council. 1999. Exotic Pest Plants of Greatest Ecological Concern in California. October. 11 pp.
- California Native Plant Society (CNPS). 2005. Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants (online edition, v6-05b). California Native Plant Society. Sacramento. Accessed from <http://www.cnps.org/inventory>.
- County of San Diego. 1991. Resource Protection Ordinance. A compilation of Ordinance Nos. 7968, 7739, 7685 and 7631 (New Series). Effective October 10, 1991

- County of San Diego. 2002. Biological Resource Mapping Requirements. Updated June 4. Department of Planning and Land Use. 6 pp.
- County of San Diego. 2003. North County Subarea Plan v 5.3 North County Subarea Plan and Adjoining HCPS -- February 2003. Accessed June 22, 2005 at: http://dplu-mscp.sdcountry.ca.gov/8_nocoup/ncupd.html.
- County of San Diego. 2005. Letter from Bob Forsythe, Department of Land Use to Troy Burns, Lundstrom and Associates. November 8. 7 pp. + attachments.
- Emmel, T. C. and J. F. Emmel. 1973. The butterflies of Southern California. Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County, Science Series 26:1-148.
- Garrett, K. and J. Dunn. 1981. Birds of Southern California: Status and Distribution. Los Angeles Audubon Society. 407 pp.
- Hickman, J. C. 1993. The Jepson Manual: Higher Plants of California. University of California Press, Berkeley. 1400 pp.
- Holland, R. F. 1986. Preliminary Descriptions of the Terrestrial Natural Communities of California. Nongame-Heritage Program, California Department of Fish and Game. 156 pp.
- Jones, C., R.S. Hoffmann, D.W. Rice, R.J. Baker, M.D. Engstrom, R.D. Bradley, D.J. Schmidly, and C.A. Jones. 1997. Revised checklist of North American mammals north of Mexico, 1997. Occasional Papers, Museum of Texas Tech University, No. 173, 23 pp.
- Oberbauer, T. 1996. Terrestrial Vegetation Communities in San Diego County. Revised February. 5 pp.
- Montague, R. 2005. *pers. comm.*. Telephone conversation between Richard Mantague, Firewise 2000 and David Flietner, Dudek. August 3..
- Rael, M. 2005. *pers. comm.*. Telephone conversation between Mark Rael, Keystone Communities and David Flietner, Dudek. July 27.
- Remsen, J.V. 1978. Bird Species of Special Concern in California: An annotated list of declining or vulnerable bird species. Nongame Wildlife Investigations,

Wildlife Management Branch, California Department of Fish and Game.
Administrative Report No. 78-1.

Roberts, F. M. 1998. A checklist of the vascular plants of Orange County, California. Second edition. F.M. Roberts Publications, Encinitas, California. 96 pp.

Simpson, M. and J. Rebman. 2002. Checklist of the vascular plants of San Diego County, California. Third edition. San Diego State University and San Diego Natural History Museum, San Diego, California. 80 pp.

Stebbins, R. C. 2003. *A Field Guide to Western Reptiles and Amphibians*. Houghton Mifflin Co., Boston, Mass.

Stevenson, Christine. 2005. County of San Diego Department of Land Use, to David Flietner, Dudek and Associates, personal communication during onsite meeting, December 12.

Unitt, P. A. 1984. *Birds of San Diego County*. Memoir 13, San Diego Society of Natural History. 287 pp.

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. 1988. National List of Plant Species That Occur in Wetlands: California (Region 0). *Biological Report*. 88 (26.10). May.

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. 1998. Draft recovery plan for the least Bell's vireo. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Portland, OR. 139pp

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS). 1999. Least Bell's vireo survey guidelines. April 8. Carlsbad, California. 3 pp.

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS). 2000. Southwestern Willow Flycatcher Protocol Revision 2000. 3 pp. July 11.

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, 2000. Survey Protocol for the Southwestern Willow Flycatcher. Carlsbad Field Office, Carlsbad, CA.

United States Department of Agriculture Soil Conservation Service. 1973. Soil Survey San Diego Area, California. 122 pgs, illust.

United States Geological Survey (USGS). 1975. Bonsall Quadrangle 7.5 minute series (topographic) map. Mapped 1968; photoinspected 1975.

Survey Data Sheet

SITE: Fallbrook Oaks

TM 5449

DATE: 5/26/06

BEGIN

END

OBSERVERS: Teresa Gonzales

TIME: 0630

TIME: 1000

Paul Gonzales

LOCALITY: Fallbrook, San Diego County TOPO MAP: Bonxall

WEATHER: Clear WIND: 3 mph TEMP: 65-66

HABITAT: Disturbed natural, formerly agriculture, oak woodland

DESCRIPTION: Oak woodland, Grass, Riparian, remnant ag

DRAINAGE: Seasonal

PREDOMINANT VEGETATION: Grassland, remnant ag

OBSERVATIONS:

Buteo jamaicensis - red-tailed hawk

Buteo lineatus - red-shouldered hawk

Patagioenas fasciata - band-tailed pigeon

Calypte anna - Anna's hummingbird

Melanerpes formicivorus - acorn woodpecker

Sayornis nigricans - black phoebe

Sayornis saya - Say's phoebe

Aphelocoma californica - western scrub-jay

Corvus corax - common raven

Psaltiriparus minimus - bushtit

Troglodytes aedon - house wren

Pheucticus melanocephalus - black-headed grosbeak

Carpodacus mexicanus - house finch

Carduelis tristis - American goldfinch

Sylvilagus bachmani - brush rabbit

Spermophilus beecheyi - California ground squirrel

Canis latrans - coyote

Survey Data Sheet

SITE: Fallbrook Oaks

TM 5449

DATE: 6/2/06 BEGIN

END

OBSERVERS: Teresa Gonzales

TIME: 0610

TIME: 1000

Paul Gonzales

LOCALITY: Fallbrook, San Diego County TOPO MAP: Bonxall

WEATHER: Clear WIND: 4 mph TEMP: 65-70

HABITAT: Disturbed natural, formerly agriculture, oak woodland

DESCRIPTION: Oak woodland, Grass, Riparian, remnant ag

DRAINAGE: Seasonal

PREDOMINANT VEGETATION: Grassland, remnant ag

OBSERVATIONS:

Buteo jamaicensis - red-tailed hawk

Buteo lineatus - red-shouldered hawk

Patagioenas fasciata - band-tailed pigeon

Calypte anna - Anna's hummingbird

Melanerpes formicivorus - acorn woodpecker

Sayornis nigricans - black phoebe

Sayornis saya - Say's phoebe

Aphelocoma californica - western scrub-jay

Corvus corax - common raven

Psaltiriparus minimus - bushtit

Troglodytes aedon - house wren

Pheucticus melanocephalus - black-headed grosbeak

Carpodacus mexicanus - house finch

Carduelis tristis - American goldfinch

Sylvilagus bachmani - brush rabbit

Spermophilus beecheyi - California ground squirrel

Canis latrans - coyote

Survey Data Sheet

SITE: Fallbrook Oaks

TM 5449

DATE: 6/9/06 BEGIN

END

TIME: 0630

OBSERVERS: Teresa Gonzales

TIME: 1000

Paul Gonzales

Nick Landers

LOCALITY: Fallbrook, San Diego County TOPO MAP: Bonxall

WEATHER: Clear WIND: 0 mph TEMP: 66-68

HABITAT: Disturbed natural, formerly agriculture, oak woodland

DESCRIPTION: Oak woodland, Grass, Riparian, remnant ag

DRAINAGE: Seasonal

PREDOMINANT VEGETATION: Grassland, remnant ag

OBSERVATIONS:

Buteo jamaicensis - red-tailed hawk

Buteo lineatus - red-shouldered hawk

Patagioenas fasciata - band-tailed pigeon

Calypte anna - Anna's hummingbird

Melanerpes formicivorus - acorn woodpecker

Sayornis nigricans - black phoebe

Aphelocoma californica - western scrub-jay

Corvus corax - common raven

Psaltiriparus minimus - bushtit

Troglodytes aedon - house wren

Pheucticus melanocephalus - black-headed grosbeak

Carpodacus mexicanus - house finch

Carduelis tristis - American goldfinch

Sylvilagus bachmani - brush rabbit

Spermophilus beecheyi - California ground squirrel

Canis latrans - coyote

Survey Data Sheet

SITE: Fallbrook Oaks

TM 5449

DATE: 6/16/06

BEGIN

END

OBSERVERS: Teresa Gonzales

TIME: 0615

TIME: 1000

Paul Gonzales, Nick Landers

LOCALITY: Fallbrook, San Diego County TOPO MAP: Bonxall

WEATHER: Clear WIND: 2 mph TEMP: 64-71

HABITAT: Disturbed natural, formerly agriculture, oak woodland

DESCRIPTION: Oak woodland, Grass, Riparian, remnant ag

DRAINAGE: Seasonal

PREDOMINANT VEGETATION: Grassland, remnant ag

OBSERVATIONS:

Buteo jamaicensis - red-tailed hawk

Buteo lineatus - red-shouldered hawk

Patagioenas fasciata - band-tailed pigeon

Calypte anna - Anna's hummingbird

Melanerpes formicivorus - acorn woodpecker

Sayornis nigricans - black phoebe

Sayornis saya - Say's phoebe

Aphelocoma californica - western scrub-jay

Corvus corax - common raven

Psaltiriparus minimus - bushtit

Troglodytes aedon - house wren

Carpodacus mexicanus - house finch

Carduelis tristis - American goldfinch

Sylvilagus bachmani - brush rabbit

Spermophilus beecheyi - California ground squirrel

Canis latrans - coyote

Survey Data Sheet

SITE: Fallbrook Oaks

TM 5449

DATE: 6/23/06

BEGIN

END

OBSERVERS: Teresa Gonzales

TIME: 0600

TIME: 1000

Paul Gonzales

LOCALITY: Fallbrook, San Diego County TOPO MAP: Bonxall

WEATHER: Clear WIND: 2 mph TEMP: 65-70

HABITAT: Disturbed natural, formerly agriculture, oak woodland

DESCRIPTION: Oak woodland, Grass, Riparian, remnant ag

DRAINAGE: Seasonal

PREDOMINANT VEGETATION: Grassland, remnant ag

OBSERVATIONS:

Buteo jamaicensis - red-tailed hawk

Buteo lineatus - red-shouldered hawk

Patagioenas fasciata - band-tailed pigeon

Calypte anna - Anna's hummingbird

Melanerpes formicivorus - acorn woodpecker

Sayornis nigricans - black phoebe

Sayornis saya - Say's phoebe

Aphelocoma californica - western scrub-jay

Corvus corax - common raven

Psaltiriparus minimus - bushtit

Troglodytes aedon - house wren

Pheucticus melanocephalus - black-headed grosbeak

Carpodacus mexicanus - house finch

Carduelis tristis - American goldfinch

Sylvilagus bachmani - brush rabbit

Spermophilus beecheyi - California ground squirrel

Canis latrans - coyote

Survey Data Sheet

SITE: Fallbrook Oaks

TM 5449

DATE: 7/7/06 BEGIN

END

OBSERVERS: Teresa Gonzales

TIME: 0605

TIME: 1000

Paul Gonzales, Nick Landers

LOCALITY: Fallbrook, San Diego County TOPO MAP: Bonxall

WEATHER: Clear WIND: 1 mph TEMP: 66-69

HABITAT: Disturbed natural, formerly agriculture, oak woodland

DESCRIPTION: Oak woodland, Grass, Riparian, remnant ag

DRAINAGE: Seasonal

PREDOMINANT VEGETATION: Grassland, remnant ag

OBSERVATIONS:

Buteo jamaicensis - red-tailed hawk

Buteo lineatus - red-shouldered hawk

Patagioenas fasciata - band-tailed pigeon

Calypte anna - Anna's hummingbird

Melanerpes formicivorus - acorn woodpecker

Sayornis nigricans - black phoebe

Sayornis saya - Say's phoebe

Aphelocoma californica - western scrub-jay

Corvus corax - common raven

Psaltiriparus minimus - bushtit

Troglodytes aedon - house wren

Carpodacus mexicanus - house finch

Carduelis tristis - American goldfinch

Sylvilagus bachmani - brush rabbit

Spermophilus beecheyi - California ground squirrel

Canis latrans - coyote

Survey Data Sheet

SITE: Fallbrook Oaks

TM 5449

DATE: 7/14/06

BEGIN

END

OBSERVERS: Teresa Gonzales

TIME: 0609

TIME: 1000

Paul Gonzales

LOCALITY: Fallbrook, San Diego County TOPO MAP: Bonxall

WEATHER: Clear WIND: 1 mph TEMP: 65-70

HABITAT: Disturbed natural, formerly agriculture, oak woodland

DESCRIPTION: Oak woodland, Grass, Riparian, remnant ag

DRAINAGE: Seasonal

PREDOMINANT VEGETATION: Grassland, remnant ag

OBSERVATIONS:

Buteo jamaicensis - red-tailed hawk

Buteo lineatus - red-shouldered hawk

Patagioenas fasciata - band-tailed pigeon

Calypte anna - Anna's hummingbird

Melanerpes formicivorus - acorn woodpecker

Sayornis nigricans - black phoebe

Sayornis saya - Say's phoebe

Aphelocoma californica - western scrub-jay

Corvus corax - common raven

Psaltiriparus minimus - bushtit

Troglodytes aedon - house wren

Carpodacus mexicanus - house finch

Carduelis tristis - American goldfinch

Sylvilagus bachmani - brush rabbit

Spermophilus beecheyi - California ground squirrel

Canis latrans - coyote

Survey Data Sheet

SITE: Fallbrook Oaks

TM 5449

DATE: 7/21/06

BEGIN

END

OBSERVERS: Teresa Gonzales

TIME: 0615

TIME: 1000

Paul Gonzales

LOCALITY: Fallbrook, San Diego County TOPO MAP: Bonxall

WEATHER: Clear WIND: 1 mph TEMP: 67-71

HABITAT: Disturbed natural, formerly agriculture, oak woodland

DESCRIPTION: Oak woodland, Grass, Riparian, remnant ag

DRAINAGE: Seasonal

PREDOMINANT VEGETATION: Grassland, remnant ag

OBSERVATIONS:

Buteo jamaicensis - red-tailed hawk

Buteo lineatus - red-shouldered hawk

Patagioenas fasciata - band-tailed pigeon

Calypte anna - Anna's hummingbird

Melanerpes formicivorus - acorn woodpecker

Sayornis nigricans - black phoebe

Sayornis saya - Say's phoebe

Aphelocoma californica - western scrub-jay

Corvus corax - common raven

Psaltiriparus minimus - bushtit

Troglodytes aedon - house wren

Pheucticus melanocephalus - black-headed grosbeak

Carpodacus mexicanus - house finch

Carduelis tristis - American goldfinch

Sylvilagus bachmani - brush rabbit

Spermophilus beecheyi - California ground squirrel

Canis latrans - coyote